Many shells were fired at a range of 12 kiloatres, seven and a half miles.

The following additional details of the bombardment of Port Arthur yesterday are furnished by the commandant at that

"Immediately the enemy opened fire our batteries replied. The officers and soldiers showed great courage, firing in perfect order. The Japanese fired about 600 shells. Six of their ships remained behind Liaotishan and fired on the fortress over that shelter. A shell from No. 15 battery, on Electric Cliff, seriously damaged a Japanese cruiser. Six of our soldiers were wounded. Three civilians were killed in the town. One was seriously wounded."

MAKABOPP'S MORE VIGOROUS STYLE. LONDON, March 12 .- The initiation, apparently, of more vigorous strategy by the Sussian fleet at Port Arthur is attributed o Admiral Makaroff's arrival.

It is suggested that if the battleship Retvizan has been removed from the entrance of the harbor, as reported, the new Admiral is likely to take a strong offensive against the Japanese fleet and to contest the control of the sea, which the Japanese have hitherto held. How far such a line could be cooperated in by the Vladivostok squadron cannot be guessed at, there still being no hint of its whereabouts.

There is nothing from the Japanese side concerning the latest action at Port Arthur. Nothing is known of their losses except what is contained in Admiral Makaroff's

The Stereguschtchi was built at St. Petersburg in 1902. She was 216 feet long, of 21 feet beam and 350 tons displacement. She had two torpedo tubes and a number of small guns. She carried about fifty-five

A previous unofficial report mentioned the Bezposchtchadni as the torpedo boat

JAPANESE FORCES CUT OFF? Russians Say They Have Prevented a June

tion in Northern Cores. Special Cable Despatches to TEE SUN ST. PETERSBURG, March 11 .- It is reported

that the 2,500 Japanese who landed at Plaskin Bay, northern Corea, recently, intending to march to Maocurchan, have been out off from the body which landed later at Port Lazaress to reenforce them. The Russians who cut them off occupy both roads by which a junction could have been | the treaty of peace will be signed in Tokio effected.

TROUBLE AT HABBIN. A despatch from Mukden says that the

following has been issued from Admiral Alexieff's headquarters:

"In consequence of the diverse and conflicting reports of the landing of Japanese at various places and of the future intentions of the Japanese commanders, our army corps which have arrived at Harbin have been detained there by the field staff. There is some difficulty in providing suitable accommodations for this large force. owing to the severe frosts that have set in."

The Japanese advance in Corea has been greatly hindered by the cold weather and sickness among the troops. Foreigners who have arrived at Vladivostok from Nagasaki say that all the Japanese docks are occupied in repairing the warships that have been damaged at Port Arthur.

BUSSIAN MOVES IN DOUBT.

LONDON, March 11 .- A despatch drawn from Chengyu in the direction of Wiju. They are building an embankment, forming a part of a general scheme of defence in connection with fortifications already raised on the left bank of the Yalu.

In apparent contradiction of this, however, a trustworthy Chinaman who has just arrived at Chefoo, reports that 15,000 tons of coal at the mouth of the Yalu has been soaked with kerosene, with a view of burning it should the Japanese land. He declares that the Russians have made every preparation to evacuate.

RUSH WORK ON CORRAN BATLWAY

LONDON, March 12.-The Telegraph prints Seoul despatch dated March 10, saying that Japan is taking remarkable measures to secure the rapid construction of the Seoul-Wiju railway. Practically all the railway engineers of Japan have already been brought there. Rails and equipment taken from railways in Japan are arriving daily. Pontoon bridges are used and the construction of tunnels is avoided.

Despatches from Chefoo, brought by steamer from Chemulpho, report that the disembarkation of Japanese at Chemulpho and more northerly points has been marvellously rapid. By the fourth week in March the Japanese in Corea will number 150,000. The transports land men at Chemulpho, where they take trains for Seoul. Thence they advance northward in sections of a few hundred. Some, however, do not land, but proceed by sea to Haiju (Hwang-

Another correspondent gives the disembarking place of these as Kaishoe, which is probably the Japanese form of Hwangju. He describes the place as having a fine harbor, but says it is endangered by rocks and shoals. It is approached by a narrow channel. Its mouth is guarded by four cruisers and a number of torpedo boats.

A torpedo boat destroyer and a transport are aground at the northern part of the entrance. The transport is a complete wreck. The other vessel is only slightly damaged. The coast is patrolled by old coastguard and obsolete ships. There is a large encampment on the hills facing the harbor. There the General Staff and the fleet have their headquarters. Despatch boats are running between Chemulpho and Chinnampho.

The commercial navigation of the Sea of Japan is now considered at Tokio to be absolutely safe. Ships are plying freely between Japanese ports and Gensan.

WHERE BUSSIANS ARE PORTIFTING. A correspondent telegraphing from Yingkow on Friday says that he has just returned from a trip of inspection,on which he was accompanied by an officer of the Russian headquarters staff.

halkwan. Of the huge fortified camp at Lisoyang he says there are 12,000 infantry and artillery there as a permanent garrison and that recinforcements are arriving daily.

Special Cable Despute to THE SUM.

SHANGHAI, March 11.—A Japanese mail steamer which arrived here to-day, the first since the outbreak of the war, reports that the regular service has now been resumed.

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Men are working on the fortifications day and night.

His companion told the correspondent that Gen. Mestchinko commands 20,000 Siberian troops on the Yalu River.

The Chinese railway authorities are reserving strict neutrality. They search all trains for Russian, Japanese or other spies. The correspondent saw a Chinaman arrested on a train at Kaopantse. He was taken to the nearest Cossack post and has not been heard of since.

FORTIFYING THE YALU. Russians Preparing to Make a Stand at

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN CHEFOO, March 11 .- Letters received here from Mukden state that the Russians are extensively fortifying the banks of the Yalu River. The Cossacks have frequent

chwang, Mukden and Kirin. Apparently Russia intends to carry on a war of exhaustion, keeping her fleets pro tected in the harbors, where they furnish unprofitable targets for bombardment.

ments are being sent to Antung, New-

ON TO JAPAN, HE SAYS.

Gen. Kuropatkin Talks of Signing Peac Treaty in Tokio.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN PARIS. March 11 .- The St. Petersburg orrespondent of the Echo de Paris sends an interview with Gen. Kuropatkin, who is to have supreme command of the Russian military forces in the Far East. Gen

Kuropatkin is quoted as saying: *After crushing the Japanese in Cores and Manchuria we will take their islands. If I have anything to say in the matter, and nowhere else."

NEWCHWANG IN WAR ZONE? Our Protest Against Blockading of the Po Flied-Further Action Likely.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN TOKIO, March 11 .- It is reported that the ussians have advanced to Kinchow, comnanding the Newchwang railway. New chwang is thus brought within the belliger ent zone and is liable to Japanese attack. The English and American warships at Newchwang have protested against Russian blockade of the port.

DISCUSSION OF OUR ATTITUDE. Washington, March 11 .- Secretary Hay and Secretary Moody had a conference to-day in regard to the report from Newchwang that Commander Sawyer of the gunboat Helena had protested against the ction of the Russians in sinking obstructions in the entrance to the port and thereby preventing the egress of the Helena from the mud dock in Yingkow when the ice

breaks up. Yingkow is the port entrance to Newchwang, which is distant about fifteen miles. It is an open treaty port, and efforts have been made by the Russians to have the neutrality of the port formally acknowledged by the Powers. Failing to bring about this action they announced that hulks would be sunk at the entrance of the harbor to prevent the Japanese ships from entering and landing troops. The Helena and a British ship have been in the mud dock there for the winter.

A long despatch was received at the Navy Department this morning about the Eastern situation. The officials surrounded the cablegram with much secrecy, and when Secretary Moody read at the Cabinet meeting a despatch telling of the action of Commander Sawyer in entering protest against the conduct of the Rus sians, it was thought by those present that it was the Evans message. It subse quently developed that Secretary Hay and Secretary Moody had discussed an unofficial report that Commander Sawyer had made a protest. However, it was evident at the Cabinet meeting that both Secretary Hay and Secretary Moody were of the opinion that Commander Sawyer made only such protest as was necessary to convince the Russians that nothing should be done to prevent the exit of the Helena when there is a thaw. It was determined that American interests at Newchwang should be protected, and that any fort to block the entrance of Yingkow

Late this afternoon an inquiry was sent to Commander Sawyer to ascertain just what action he had taken. Admiral Evans was also communicated with.

would be detrimental to American inter-

According to one official, instructions will be sent to Commander Sawyer to make only such representations as will defer the blockading of the entrance until after the Helena gets out. There is reason to believe though that the State Department is conemplating the adoption of a policy of fully protecting American interests at Newchwang, on the ground that it is a treaty and open port, where the rights of neutral nations must be respected. Should the United States take the ground that Newchwang and Yingkow are part of the Chinese territory, which under Secretary Hay's note is to be respected by both Russia and Japan as neutral territory, then the Japanese would not be in a position to land troops there for the purpose of attacking the Russians. If it is urged that Newchwang, being in Manchuria, is a part of the territory known as the theatre of war, and therefore excluded from neutralization during the present conflict, the Japanese may land troops there, and proceed to do those things that any nation might desire

One explanation made this afternoon of the despatch from Admiral Evans is that the despatch from Admiral Evans is that it contained a report on the alleged landing of Japanese troops at Takushan. It was really a repetition of the despatch from Commander Sawyer at Yingkow, and at the Navy Department the officers say that it gave no additional ground for believing the report of the landing to be true than was given by Commander Sawyer, who said it was a report from Chefoo.

to do from military necessity.

Sapanese Lines Resume Business

GRAND WAR CONCERT DISHED.

PROMOTERS WHO USED CONSUL CONIDA'S NAME FORCED TO QUIT.

Repudiated by Woman Whose Name Was Used Because It Sounded More Japanese Than Smith-Didn't Like Anxiety to Relieve Her of Handling Money

THE SUN told yesterday that F. J. P. Smith & Co. of 132 Nassau street were the promoters of a "Grand War Concert and Entertainment," to be given in the Grand Central Palace on April 12 "in the interest of the Red Cross Society of Japan"; that the name of S. Uchida, Consul-General of Japan, was being used in the literature distributed by the company for selling tickets to the concert and soliciting contributions, and that Mr. Uchida declared that he was not aware that his name was being used in print as it was until his attention was called to the fact by business men who had been

approached by Smith & Co. It can be said now that it is hardly likely that the "grand concert" will be held It can also be said with much greater posiiveness that F. J. P. Smith & Co. will no longer enjoy the services of Miss Harriet Kemm as stenographer in their employ

As told in THE SUN yesterday, the blanks pearing the extemporized Red Cross emblem which Smith & Co. sent out stated that checks in payment of tickets or contributions could be made to "H. Kemm. chairman, or S. Uchida, Consul-General of Japan." It was not apparent from investigations made yesterday of what body "H. Kemm" was "chairman," but it was apparent that "H. Kemm, chair skirmishes with the Japanese near Cholsan man," was none other than Miss Harriet and Chongju, Corea. Strong reinforce-Kemm, stenographer.

Her story of how she came to be "chair-man" with the privilege of having checks drawn in her favor, is highly interesting, inasmuch as it throws considerable light on the general business methods of F. J. P. Smith & Co. It is especially interesting also, in view of the fact that F. J. P. Smith, the head of the company, declared to a Sun reporter yesterday afternoon that H. Kemm, chairman," was a man con-

nected with the company.

Miss Kemm is an intelligent looking girl of 19, who lives with her mother at 221 Palof 19, who lives with her mother at 221 Palsade avenue. Hoboken. All the circumstances indicate that she is entirely faultless in the matter and that she allowed her name to be used without appreciating what the exact nature of the "Grand War Concert" enterprise was. She thought is was a "grand" thing, she says, to do anything she could to help the cause of the "Red Cross Society" in Japan. Yesterday, when the newspapers printed things about the undertaking, she consulted a lawyer, and decided at once to get out of the F. J. P. Smith & Co. office.

decided at once to get out of the F. J. P. Smith & Co. office.

Miss Kemm told the story of her relations with the company at her home last night. She went to work in the office as stenographer, she said, shortly after Christmas. About two weeks ago Mr. Smith, she asserted, told her that the company was going to get up a concert for the aid of the Red Cross Society in Japan and said that they wanted to use her name in the cause.

"He told me," said Miss Kemm, "that my name sounded so much like a Japanese name! It was just what they wanted."

Mr. Smith, according to Miss Kemm, told her that they asked her for the use of her name because the names of the members of the company were very well known in a business way and they didn't want them to appear on the circulars.

"I thought that it was just fine to be able to help the Japanese," said Miss Kemm, "and I gave my consent almost without thinking."

Until Thursday she was kept busy, she

"and I gave my consent almost without thinking."
Until Thursday she was kept busy, she said, addressing circulars and sending them out to the Japanese and prominent business men in the city. On Thursday, a check for \$50, payable to her, came in a registered letter, she said. She did not see it, but Smith and Sutton, the other members of the company, told her about it, and they both laughed and thought it was a big joke, she said, that the man should have put a special delivery stamp on the envelope. On Thursday one of the company came to her, she said, and said that they were going she said, and said that they were going to have her give them power of attorney, to have her give them power of attorney so that she would be relieved of all responsi bility in the matter of her name and wouldn' be bothered with any extra work. Yes terday morning a lawyer, she said, cam to the office with a paper and she signed it

giving Smith power of attorney. Later in the day she heard about the stories in the newspapers and when Smith told her, she said, that if anybody inquired for H. Kemm, she was to direct the inquirer to his office.

The young woman became suspicious and as soon as she got a chance went to see a lawyer. As a result of her talk with the lawyer she decided to leave the office and

have the power of attorney which she Miss Kemm had worked in one or two other offices before she went to Smith & Co., and one of her old employers, as soon learned the fix she was in, asked he

to come back to his office again.

Smith, when he told a Sun reporter that "H. Kemm" was a man, was sitting in his private office in a high backed, generously upholstered office chair. J. L. Bridgeford, who has been connected in years gone by with several promoting schemes that have been talked of in the newspapers, was standing by his side.

ing by his side.
"Yes," said Bridgeford, "H. Kemm is a man, of course. Doesn't it say 'chairman' on the circular?" Bridgeford denied that he was in the

Smith company.

"Yes, it's true," said he, "that I went to see the Consul-General in regard to the concert, but I just did that to help the

concert, but I just did that to help the boys out, you know."

The entire undertaking, according to Bridgeford, was "on the square" and a perfectly legitimate business proposition. Smith said he thought that what Bridgeford thought was right. L. C. Sutton, who, Smith says is the only other member of the thought was right. L. C. Sutton, who, Smith says, is the only other member of the company, thought that it would not do any good to talk about the affairs of the company for publication. He would say, though, he said, that F. P. L. Smith & Co. represented fourteen newspapers in Jersey and some in New York. It was not disrepresented fourteen newspapers in Jersey and some in New York. It was not disclosed in what the representation consisted. The company had not decided definitely to give the concert, it was said. Smith declared that in his opinion Mr. Uchida, the Japanese Consul-General, was in a very peculiar position, as he had given the company permission to have checks drawn in his favor. Mr. Uchida failed to appreciate his position as seriously peculiar. Here is a sample of the literature that was to appear in the concert programme:

"The Grand War Concert and Entertainment is to be given in aid of the Japanese of the Red Cross Society, whose nurses are ever on the field caring for the sick. No appeal that has ever been made to the civilized world should be respended to with greater prompiness and liberality than this most worthy cause. The Japanese are fighting for the principle that the half civilized hordes of Russia shall not extend their rule beyond its present domain. The Japanese Red Cross Society needs both money ard supplies to bring back to health or smooth the pillows of the dying who have fought a good fight and drift into the great beyond."

Boers Offer to Aid Russia.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. St. Petersburg, March 11.-One hundred young Boers have offered to serve as scouts in the Russian Army, in gratitude for Russia's having sent medical comforts to the Boer Army during the war in South Africa. Probably the offer will be declined, as Russia has so many Cossacks

Says Port Arthur Channel Is Free. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
COLOGNE, March 11.—The Gasette has despatch from Tokio which says that the entrance to the harbor of Port Arthur is now free of obstruction.

WEBER **PIANOS**

> **ENDORSED** BY LEADING MUSICIANS

The main Weber Warerooms are now located in

Aeolian Hall 362 Fifth Ave, near 34th St.

ORDER AIMED AT GRIGSBY.

Talk of Getting Rough Riders for Japan

Brought Out President's Warning. WASHINGTON, March 11 .- It was plained on authority to-night that the underlying cause of the President's executive order, issued yesterday, forbidding all civil, military and naval officers of the United States to indulge in expressions or actions calculated to offend either Russia or Japan in the present war, was the recent action of Col. Melvin Grigeby, United States District Attorney at Nome, Alaska.

Col. Grigsby was a would-be Rough Rider in the war with Spain, and his regiment, recruited in the States of the Northwest, competed with Col. Roosevelt's for the honor of being sent to the front. Col. Grigsby's regiment didn't get there.

Some days ago Col. Grigeby, who is now in Washington, announced to the reporters that he was thinking seriously of raising a regiment of rough riders and offering his services and those of his troops to the Government of Japan. This came to the attention of the President, and the executive order enjoining upon Federal officers the strictest neutrality of speech and action followed.

Col. Grigsby was appointed District Attorney at Nome in 1902, but he has spent only about eight months at his post in the last two years. He was in Washington last winter, in violation of the orders of the Attorney-General not to leave his post, and Mr. Knox thereupon ordered his dismissal from office. The President, however, decided to allow Grigsby to return to Nome last spring. In October last he was ordered to Washington to answer charges of bribery, and has been here all winter. The specif charge is that the Colonel accepted a "retainer" of \$10,000 from the Pioneer Mining Company for legal services to secure immunity from prosecution. Grigsby admits having received the money, but says that it was a legitimate retainer for legal services His version of the matter did not satisfy the Department of Justice, and the Attorney-General, some weeks ago, again recommended his dismissal from office. The President gave a hearing two days ago to attorneys retained by Grigsby to defend him, and the case has not yet been disposed

ARCTIC PLAN IMPRACTICABLE. Rear Admiral Melville Talks of Scheme to Get Baltic Fleet to Far East.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, March 11.—Rear Admiral G. W. Melville of the United States Navy, retired, who has made three Arctic voyages, con siders that the plan of the Russians to take their Baltic squadron to the Far East through the Arctic Ocean is impracticable from a naval point of view. He himself does not believe that it is absolutely impracticable, but says it would take the squadron two years to make the voyage if it succeeded. which would equal Nordenskjold's record.

RUSSIAN JEWS ESCAPE DRAFT. Come Here as Fugitives-Christians Held to Fight the Japs.

Among the steerage passengers of the Hamburg-American liner Graf Waldersee. which arrived yesterday, were 1,800 Russian Jews, who said that they had come to this country to escape the draft which is being levied on the Russian people to meet the demands of the army in the war with Japan. It was apparent from the stories which the immigrants told that the Russian Government didn't care particularly to prevent the Jews from escaping the draft.

Alexis Kaplan, one of the Graf Waldersee steerage passengers, said that the issuing of the imperial edict three weeks ago which ordered that lists be made of all males cap-able of bearing arms had caused a general rush to get across the Prussian frontier. Kaplan said that he was one of a party of five to make the break from his home vil-lage. They had no difficulty in getting over the border after they had bribed the customs officers.

over the border after they had bribed the customs officers.

Peter Slaboff, another Russian Jew, told of the escape of his own party of eighty. He said that he and his friends were stopped at the frontier by the customs sentry. There was a consultation between the steamship agent accompanying them and the officer in charge of the oustoms post, after which all the Christians were weeded out of the party and segregated. There were about fifteen of them in all. The Jews were told to pay \$20 apiece, then the Jews were told to pay \$20 apiece, then the sentry turned his back and said:
"Run!"

"Run!"
The fugitives ran, wading the shallow river which marked the border line. When they were fairly across the guard officially discovered their departure and fired his gun and made an outery. But the fugitives were then on Prussian soil and were safe. The Christians who were sifted cut of the comr any were told that they could not be allowed to go, bribe or no bribe, and were sent back to their homes.

All of the immigrants reported that the

All of the immigrants reported that the probability of the draft had spread terror and discontent all through the country communities of Russia.

MAY BREAK RUSSIAN TREATIES. Corea Expected to Declare That They Were Signed Under Compulsion.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. Toxio, March 11 .- The new protocol by which the Japanese Government guarantees the independence and integrity of Corea was promulgated in yesterday's Corean official gazette at Sequi.

It is rumored that the Corean Government will announce that certain conventions made with Russia were signed under compulsion and are nullified.

An agreement has been signed under which Corea will permit Japan to construct the railway from Seoul to Wiju, which was The Corean court is said to be pleased by the special mission of Marquis Ito.

Russian Cruiser at Port Said. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. ruiser Dmitri Donskoi has arrived and will take on 500 tons of coal. She will sail for Cadia to-morrow. A Guaranteed Cure for Piles.

Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Your druggles will refund money if PAZO OINT-MENT falls to cure you in 6 to 14 days. 80c.—Ade.

BOND FOR SERVANTS' BUREAUS Suggested to the Mayor as a Means

Keeping Them Straight It has been suggested to the Mayor by Bureau, that several hundred intelligence offices in this city should each be requested to give a bond of from \$200 to \$500 for the proper conduct of their business.

Mr. Damato was besieged yesterday by mob of men and women of almost every nationality, who vowed that they had been defrauded out of sums ranging from \$5 to \$10 each by Maria J. Sangennetta, who ran an intelligence office at 407 Sixth avenue. She gave excellent references when taking

When a policeman of the license squad went up to arrest the woman, he found an angry mob clamoring about her locked office. The woman had disappeared-gone to Philadelphia, as nearly as he could learn.
The Mayor heard of the case and at once

revoked her license. Mr. Damato says that the Mayor has authority under section 830 of the Laws of 1891 to compel every applicant for a license to give a bond. The amount is left to his discretion.

"We have had so many complaints lately," said Mr. Damato, "that we must take some action to protect these poor people. They cannot afford the loss of even a dollar each, and some of them have been robbed of

KING STOPS CHINESE. Not to Allow Them in South Africa at

Present. Special Cable Despuich to THE SUN LONDON, March 18 .- It is officially an ounced that the King, through Colonial Secretary Lyttelton, has telegraphed to Viscount Milner, High Commissioner in South Africa, announcing his Majesty's pleasure not to disallow the ordinance bassed by the Transvaal Legislative Council sanctioning the importation of inden-tured Chinese labor into the colony, but the ordinance cannot be brought into opera-

tion at present. Though the decision is nominally the King's, it is taken, of course, by the Government's advice. The importation of Chinese into South Africa, while generally approved has many opponents there, and is wholly condemned by a large section of the people in Great Britain.

The opinion of the press on his Majesty's decision is extremely divergent. One section warmly congratulates the King for rightly interpreting the nation's will, while mother expresses ams zement and declares that the withholding of the Chinese means conomic ruin for the Trensvaal.

It is stated with the appearance of au hority that the postponement of the operaion of the ordinance only means that certain negotiations with China need to be completed before laborers are actually shipped. It does not imply the withholding of the ordinance for other reasons.

CHINA'S SITUATION. Hestiation Over the Reply to Be Made

to Russia. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN Tokio, March 11.-The question of the eutrality of China is growing serious licercy Yuan Shi Kai is said to advocate ending a strong reply to Russia's protest gainst the operations of mounted bandits against the Czar's forces in Manchuria. The despatching of Chinese troops toward the Liao River is regarded by Russia as

avorable to Japan. Price Ching advocates a policy of inaction Japan is becoming impatient at Chinese vacillation on this and the Mandjur quesions. The Japanese press favors a strong Government protest.

JAPANESE OFFICERS HERE. on Their Way Home From Germany to Fight the Russians. Twenty-eight Japanese, nineteen of whom

soldiers who have been studying European naval and military affairs, arrived resterday aboard the steamship Celtic, from Liverpool and Queenstown. Nearly all the army officers have spent most of their all the army officers have spent most of their time in Germany. Ten, including Lieut.-Col. Heitero Yoshida and Capt. Tomozo Yamasaki, went to the Grand Union Hotel, and through a German interpreter there told something about themselves and their

impressions.

In regard to the war Capt. Yamasaki said he thought it would last about ninety days and that Japan would win. The party had been much impressed by the sympathy that America had shown toward sympathy that america had shown toward Japan; it even exceeded that manifested in London by the English, they said, and there had been great good feeling mani-fested aboard the Celtic on the trip from

Liverpool.

"In fact," added the Captain, "the dispession to float the navy and army in champagne was somewhat embarassing at times. But all hands survived without

scars.
"Our ships, although not so numerous as those of Russia, are far stronger, and, I think better. If the Russian soldiers were able to get to the scene of war they might do something; but we will not let The officers will start for Vancouver on Monday and will sail thence for Japan. They will go immediately to the front.

ROOSEVELT'S ACTION APPROVED. Removes Danger of Complications Over Our Attitude, Vienna Thinks.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. VIENNA, March 11.-The proclamation issued yesterday by President Roosevelt, warning all officers of the United States Government to observe strict neutrality of speech and action during the present war, received a sympathetic reception here. It is believed that the President's declaration will dispel all fears of complications might arise from a misapprehension f America's attitude.

BRANDUS PICTURE SALE. Sixty-five Paintings Bring in \$100,000 on the Third Night.

The third evening sale of the Edward Brandus paintings at the Waldorf-Astoria last night netted \$100,000. In all sixty-five paintings were sold. Diaz's "Forest in Fontainebleau" and Van Marcke's "Landscape and Cattle" brought the highest prices. Each went for more than \$8,000.

Radner Hunt Club Stables Burn. PHILADELPHIA, March 11 .- A fire whose origin is unknown completely destroyed the stables of the Radnor Hunt Club, near Bryn Mawr, this morning. Grooms rescued thirty valuable horses. One horse, a green hunter owned by Henry Barclay, of Germantown, ran back into the blazing stable and was so badly burned that he was killed to end his misery. The total loss is estimated at \$5,000 by Mr. Valentine, master of hounds

Benjamin F. Manierre Getting Well. Benjamin F. Manierre, a former Police Commissioner, who was operated upon Wednesday by Dr. Charles N. Dowd, was said last night to be progressing favorably Mr. Manierre, who is ?, underwent the operation, which necessitated the opening of the abdominal wall, without the use of

\$2,000 for Her Fall Dewnstairs. Mary A. Dryer, a sixteen-year-old telephone operator, obtained a verdict for \$2,000 damages in the City Court yesterday in a suit against Frederick Sities as owner of the premises at 316 West 142d street. She saught her foot in a torn carpet on the stairs in Ootober, 1901, and in falling was hurt severely.

MOB CHASED ARMED ASSASSIN.

HE HAD SHOT A MAN IN THE STREET ON SMALL PROVOCATION.

Policeman Who Caught Santonello Faced His Loaded Revolver-Had to Beat Him With His Pistol and Then Keep Crowd Off Until Help Arrived.

Joseph Ryan, 32 years old, a longshore man of 78 South Third street, Williams burg, was shot and probably mortally wounded last night at South Third street and Wythe avenue by Libero Santonello an eighteen-year-old Italian, of 245 North Eighth street.

Ryan had stoped work only a few min utes before and was talking to a friend when the Italian stepped up to him and said something in an undertone. Ryan told him to go about his business and as Santonello lingered around, Ryan pushed him away. The Italian drew a 38-calibre revolver and fired. As Ryan fell Santonello ran away. A large crowd pursued him and near

Grand street he turned and pointed the revolver at them. The crowd fell back, and Santonello ran up Grand street with the revolver in his hand. The sidewalks were crowded with persons returning home

were crowded with persons returning home from work.

Santonello kept in the roadway and warned several persons not to lay hands on him. Policeman Powers of the Bedford avenue station joined the chase. Santonello turned on Fowers and pointed the revoler at him, but the cop drew his own gun and the Italian turned again and ran. At Roebling street and Fillmore place Powers caught the fugitive.

Santonello resisted and the men had a desperate tussle. Powers used the butt of his revolver and overpowered him. The mob surrounded the men and tried to attack the prisoner. Powers ordered the crowd to fall back and kept the people at bay until more policemen came to his aid. At the station house the Italian said he shot in self-defence, as Ryan had struck him in the face. He was locked up. Ryan was taken to the Eastern District Hospital, where his condition was pronounced critical.

CAPT. STEPHENSON REINSTATED. Appellate Division Says He Was Dismissed

on Insufficient Evidence. For the second time in his official career Police Captain John T. Stephenson, known amiliarly on the force as "Peaches." been reinstated by the courts after his dismissal on charges.

His last dismissal occurred about a year

ago, when Commissioner Greene found him guilty of neglect of duty while stationed at Mulberry street. Yesterday the Appellate Division, in a unanimous opinio written by Justice McLaughlin, ordered his reinstatement and added that the cour was of the opinion that the Commissioner' findings were manifestly against the weight

Capt. Stephenson was convicted, when the Lexow committee had done its work of accepting a bribe in the shape of a baske of peaches from a commission merchan ho wanted to expose his wares on the sidewalk. The captain was sentenced but he appealed and got back on the force I hat was when he got his title of "Peaches He and Inspector Grant were tried December, 1902, on charges of failing t suppress disorderly houses and of permit ting saloons to violate the law. Both were dismissed in January, 1903, and ooth appealed Stephenson's case is the

first one disposed of. Justice McLaughlin reviews the evidence very carefully, especially as concerns the house at 78 Elizabeth street. The liquor law violations, says the Court, were merely technical, for failing to prevent which "it would be unreasonable and unjust to hold Stephenson guilty of neglect of

Seven county or private detectives and one policeman, not attached to Stephen-Nov. 26, 1902, they went to 73 Elizabeth street and obtained admission easily and found a number of disorderly women. Justice McLaughlin says that but one visit was testified to, and that there was admittedly nothing in the outward appearance of the house to show that it was of a

disorderly character. "At most, therefore," says the decision. "the evidence simply established that on a single occasion in a hotel, strangers, as far as appearances were concerned, were able to obtain admission to the building without difficulty and obtain therein women for immoral purposes. This fell far short of establishing that the house was a disorderly one where common prostitutes resorted and resided."

NO POLITICS IMPEDES WOODBURY

That's the Reason His Department Has Been Successful, He Says. CHICAGO, March 11 .- Major John McGaw Woodbury delivered an address this evening before the City Club on street cleaning as practised in his department in New York. The lecture was illustrated with stereopticon views, and the audience which filled the hall was deeply interested.

Chicago has peculiar and organ reasons for attaching a great deal of interest to the problem which Major Woodbury has so effectively dealt with.

In concluding his address the speaker said:

said:

"The reason that the Street Cleaning Department in the city of New York has been successful in doing the work that it has done during the last two years and which I have described to you is because no man has been removed from this department or appointed to it for any political reasons whatever.

"I was asked by Mr. Low to assume charge of this department of city work and clean the city. I have removed nobody for any political faith or association, but have removed politics from the department. No one can clean with a political organization.

ment. No one can clean with a political organization.

"Mayor McClellan has asked me, as a sanitary engineer and not as a politician, to continue this work and continue it in the same way. There are no politics in the Street Cleaning Department in the city of New York. The work of the department is the sole idea of his Honor the Mayor, and in strengthening the hand of his commissioner and removing from him the possibility of political pressure he has rendered it possible for the department to cope with the extraordinary conditions of temperature, of snow and of ice that have been the cause of the severe labor of the past winter.

past winter.

"I speak of this because it may seem strange to some of you to know that there is one great department of a large city which is administered and controlled under the order of its Mayor simply for the benefit of the city in its cleanliness, health and surface sanitation."

"The Road to Wellville"

book for the people.

Over 10 million copies in circulations Miniature copy in each pkg. of Grape-Nuts and Postum

There is no single month in which THE LADIES HOME TOURNAL does not refuse from one to five thousand dollars' worth of advertising, and vet this advertisement is placed here for the purpose of soliciting advertising.

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THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY PHILADELPHIA

BOSTON CHICAGO NEW YORK MASONS STAND BY HELPERS.

Bricklayers' Union Backs Them in the Fight

With the Builders. The striking bricklayers' laborers met yesterday in Curry's Hall in East Fortyseventh street and refused to accept the representatives of the bricklayers and the Mason Builders' Association on Thursday night. Not one of them returned to work, and even the non-union men temporary agreement reached by the

might. Not one of them returned to work, and even the non-union men employed on a few buildings got discouraged or scared and quit.

The laborers decided to demand a return to the old conditions by which they received overtime between 7 and 8 A. M., and 5 and 6 P. M.

They were willing, however, to submit the question of overtime in the Saturday half holiday, however.

The bricklayers in turn decided to take up the cudgels for the laborers, and at a meeting of the Manhastan borough council passed a resolution calling on the bricklayers not to work with non-union laborers. No attempt has been made to put on any more non-union men.

more non-union men.
Conferences lasted all day, and until
after midnight were held at the Building
Trades Club between representatives of
the mason builders, the bricklayers and the laborers. A request that the employer recognize the union of bricklayers' laborers by signing an agreement was refused unless the temporary agreement calling on the men to work pending arbitration of



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DIED

BRAINARD.—On Wednesday, March 9, 1904, Eve lene A., widow of John A. Brainard. Funeral services will be held at her late residence 398 Washington av., Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 13, at 11 o'clock. Kindly omk flowers-CAMPBELL.—On March 11, at her residence, 250 Central Park South, Martha Gordon, widow of George W. Campbell of New Orleans. Funeral private. New Orleans papers please

DE HAVEN.—On Wednesday, March 9, 1904, at 201 West 65th st., Walter T. De Haven, Funeral services will be held at the Broad and Arch sts. Methodist Church, Philadelphile on Saturday, March 12, at 2 P. M. Intermetat Wilmington, Del.

YKMAN .- At White Plains, N. Y., on March Jackson O. Dykman. Funeral from his late residence on Saturda March 12, at 11 A. M. Interment at conver-lence of family. Carriages will meet trai-leaving Grand Central Station at 9:35 A. M. IOYT .-- On Wednesday, March 9, 1904, Annie M. beloved wife of Benjamin F. Hoyt. Puneral services at her late residence, 315 Featmore st., Flatbush, on Saturday, Marc 12, at 2 o'clock. Relatives and friends respect

fully invited. Boston papers please copy. MAHER .-- On Thursday, March 10, Bridget Maher uneral from her late residence, 65 Beach 5 Jersey City Heirhts, Saturday, March 9:30 A. M., and thence to Church of St. Fr of the Cross, where a solemn requiem mass

OWENS.—On Thursday, March 10, Robert Owens, aged 28 years. PRINCE.—On Friday, March 11, 1904. Sarah sister of Mrs. H. L. Deas and Mrs. W. M. Poll Funeral service private.

CEMETERIES. Great Pinelawa Cometery, 2,315 acres. Sen